

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

FY 2010 National Water Program End of Year Performance by Subobjective

The following chapters provide a summary of the progress made toward accomplishing environmental and program goals for each subobjective described in the FY 2010 *National Water Program Guidance*. Each subobjective chapter includes the following information:

- A brief summary of overall performance in 2010 and the previous four years for measures under each subobjective.
- A description of performance highlights, including what commitments were met and what factors contributed to success.
- A description of management challenges, if appropriate, identifying key factors that led to measures not being met and next steps to improve performance for the future.

Each subobjective section focuses primarily on measures with FY 2010 commitments. Indicator measures are discussed where trends significantly differ from previous year's results. Annual Commitment System (ACS) measure codes are provided in the text in parentheses.

Key for Reading Performance Measure Charts and Tables

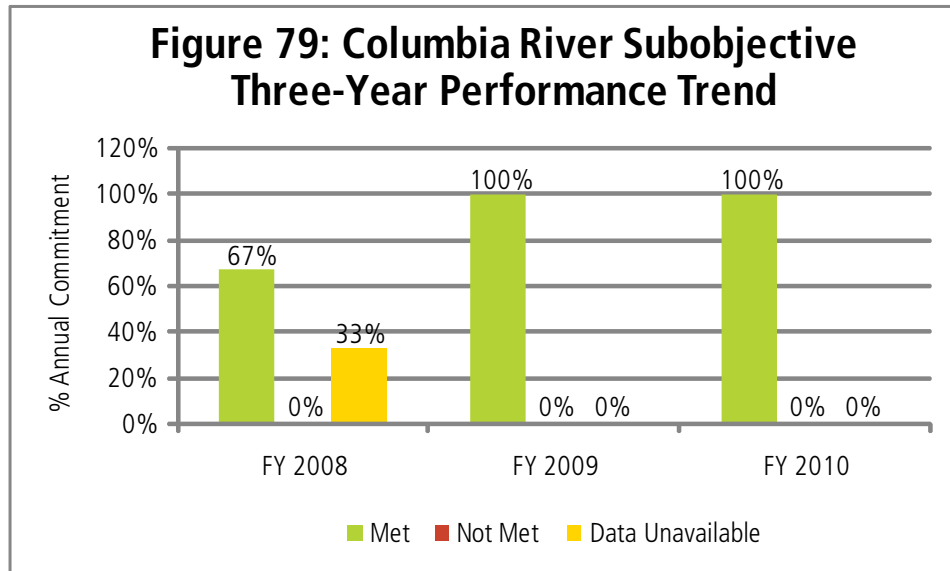
For all charts with national trend results, commitments are reflected by trend lines and results by vertical bars. For charts with regional FY 2010 results, a dotted line indicates the national FY 2010 commitment for that particular measure. Although regions use the national commitment as a point of reference in setting their annual commitments, regional commitments may vary based on different conditions. Green bars in both national and regional charts identify commitments met, and red bars identify measures not met.

For the measure summary tables in each subobjective chapter, a green "up" arrow means that a measure met its FY 2010 commitment, and a red "down" arrow indicates that the annual commitment was not met. The letter "I" means that the measure is an indicator measure and did not have an annual commitment for FY 2010. Measures without data or not reporting in FY 2010 are indicated by "Data Unavailable." An "LT" symbol notes that the measure has a long-term goal and does not have an annual commitment. A gold star (★) in the past trends column highlights that the measure has met its annual commitment 100% of the time over the past four or five years. And finally, the appendix number represents the page in Appendix D (D-00) on the website where additional details about the measure can be found, and the figure number is the number of the chart in the chapter.



Subobjective: Columbia River

EPA has met the all of its commitments for the Columbia River for the second consecutive year. (Figure 79)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends/ # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.9 Columbia River				
SP-52	Protect Columbia River wetland habitat	▲	3/3	D-62/Fig. 80
SP-53	Clean up Columbia River contaminated sediments	▲	3/3	D-63
SP-54	Reduce Columbia River contaminants	LT		D-63

More than 1,200 miles long, the Columbia River spans portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, and Montana, as well as a substantial portion of British Columbia. The 260,000-square-mile Columbia River Basin includes ecosystems that are home to a variety of biologically significant plants and animals and supports industries vital to the Pacific Northwest, including sport and commercial fisheries, agriculture, transportation, recreation, and electrical power generation.

FY 2010 Performance Highlights

Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has protected, enhanced, or restored 16,000 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed since FY 2006 (SP-52) (Figure 80). This represents 84% of its 2014 goal of 19,000 acres and approximately 17% of the overall universe of 96,770 acres (Figure 81). The Agency's 2010 goal was achieved through a series of wetland restoration projects that succeeded for a number of key reasons: 1) landowners, both private and public, embraced the importance and benefits of wetland restoration on their property; 2) restoration practitioners worked with landowners and community members to promote restoration benefits on both the individual site and watershed scale; and 3) restoration practitioners were able to access and piece together multiple funding sources for nearly every project to be successfully implemented.

Figure 80: Protect Columbia River Wetland Habitat by Fiscal Year (SP-52)

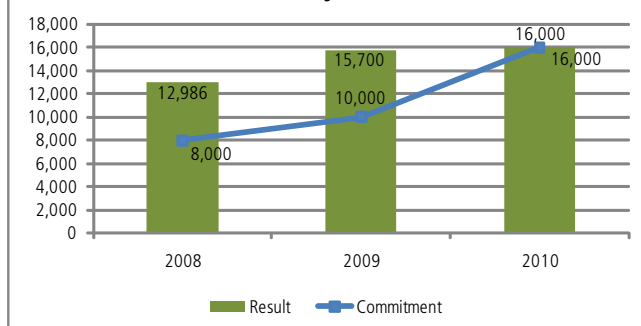
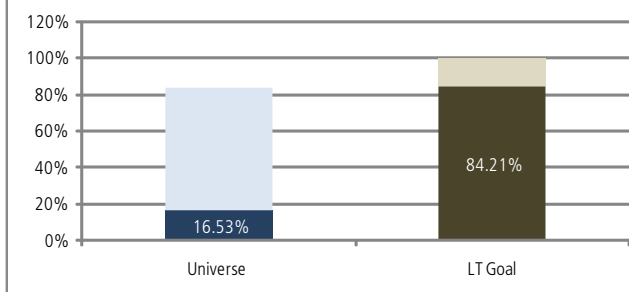


Figure 81: Percent of Universe and Toward Long-Term Goal (SP-52)



EPA and its partners measure progress in cleaning up contaminated sediments in the Lower Columbia River, primarily the Portland Harbor Superfund site. EPA met its 2010 target by restoring 20 acres of contaminated sediments of a universe of 400 acres (SP-53). EPA and the states of Oregon and Washington have established and implemented rigorous cleanup programs. These cleanup program requirements create a framework for how sites get cleaned up and to what levels. Continued efforts by all partners to meet the technical specifications and timelines have brought success to the Lower Columbia River cleanup program. These accomplishments were achieved with difficult technical issues, differing viewpoints, and costs challenges.

In Oregon's Walla Walla River Basin, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has been working collaboratively with farmers to implement voluntary Best Management Practices and reduce pesticides going into the Walla Walla River. In 2006, high levels of five toxic pesticides were found in tributaries of the Little Walla Walla River. In response, ODEQ, the Oregon State University Extension Service, and the Walla Walla Watershed Council worked together to monitor and control current use of pesticides that reach surface water by spray drift and runoff from fruit orchards. Using a combination of vegetated buffers, less toxic pesticides, and mineral oil, and employing more individualized applicator training and sprayer calibration, monitoring results in 2010 showed a 88–96% reduction from 2006 levels in the toxic bioaccumulative pesticide, chlorpyrifos, in the water column. In addition, ODEQ has held two agricultural pesticide collection events and has collected more than 17,000 pounds of pesticide waste, including dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), for proper disposal. (See 2010 Best Practice No. 1)

In May 2009, the Washington Department of Health removed the Yakima River DDT fish advisory because of the success of collaborative efforts to reduce soil erosion in the Yakima River (DDT and other toxics can bind to soil particles), which led to dramatic decreases in DDT concentrations in fish tissue. Best management practices to reduce soil erosion and monitoring were accomplished in partnership with irrigation districts, farmers, the Yakama Nation, and the Washington Department of Ecology to implement the Yakima River total maximum daily load (TMDL).